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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

IN CHARGE OF
EDNA L. FOLEY, R.N.

UTAH. During the first week of October, the Utah State Fair was held in Salt Lake City. This year's health exhibit broke all records of former years. Nearly every organization engaged in any health activity contributed its share toward making an instructive and entertaining exhibit. The greater part of the second floor of the Manufacturers' Building, which is one of the largest on the grounds, was given over to the health exhibits. Booths, eight feet deep, were built along three sides of the walls and artistically decorated. The central part of the floor was given over to dancing and an orchestra furnished music every afternoon and evening throughout the Fair week. Needless to say this was one of the most popular departments.

The State Board of Health had three booths; one of these was equipped for a model health center, with a baby health station. The second booth contained models of sanitary privies, fly traps, chlorination plants, etc. On the walls were posters dealing with every phase of public health and also showing the work that had been accomplished by the state health department. The literature of the State Board of Health was in this booth for free distribution. The third booth, which was an enclosed room, was given over to the Social Hygiene exhibit.

The Utah Public Health Association had a forty-foot booth adjoining the exhibit of the State Board of Health. The walls were covered with numerous and attractive posters on tuberculosis and other health subjects. The models in this booth were designed to catch the eye of the visitors. The purpose was accomplished, for day after day crowds gathered around to watch the lights flash alternately from the right to the wrong sleeping rooms, and to listen to the bell tolling every time tuberculosis claimed a victim in the United States. The fly and his family were among the models which drew crowds to this booth.

The Charity Organization Society of Salt Lake City had a very interesting exhibit showing the activities of that association along health lines.

The Parent-Teachers' Association was present with scales and measuring board and, in addition to weighing and measuring children, their nurses demonstrated the work that was being done in the city to correct the nutritional defects of school children. The Civic Center booth proclaimed the activities of the local clinic. The Day Nursery

reminded the public that it was properly caring for children in its institution.

The Utah State Nurses' Association had a representative on duty each day during the Fair and reminded the public that they are celebrating the Florence Nightingale Centennial by enlisting one hundred young women of Utah for the training schools of the state.

The Recreation Committee had a very attractive rest room on the floor, where mothers and children could rest and enjoy the music as well as watch the dancing. This committee also had a real playground on the Fair grounds well equipped with modern apparatus,—a model which teachers could copy in the small communities and rural district schools.

Salt Lake County Schools had a model school dental clinic and showed the work that was being done along dental lines in the schools of the county.

A large tent was erected on the grounds by the Utah Public Health Association for showing health films and for five-minute talks by those competent to speak on health subjects. The State Laboratory also had a very interesting exhibit. But that which delighted the hearts of the children most of all and drove home numerous lessons was Chow Chow, Utah's health clown. During the week of the Fair, Chow Chow spent his mornings visiting the city schools and giving entertainments. Afternoons and evenings he was the most popular person on the grounds and at the health booths so far as the children were concerned. Many fathers and mothers, too, consulted Chow Chow on diets and numerous other health questions.

One of the teachers said that Chow Chow accomplished as much in one entertainment for the children as he could in fifty lessons. The children will do whatever Chow Chow says: if he tells the class to drink a pint of milk, they will drink it; if he tells them to wash their hands before meals, they will do it; if he says movies are not good for the boys and girls, then they won't go. "Wonderful method of teaching good health habits," said the teacher.

The nurses, too, were active in making the health exhibits a success. The training schools of the city responded by sending members of their Senior classes to help interest the public in health work. Throughout the entire week nurses were on duty in the various health booths.

CONNECTICUT. At a meeting of the New Haven Visiting Nurse Association, November 16, the following nurses were formally notified of their appointment to positions on the staff: Elizabeth O'Keefe, M. Winifred La Fontaine, Beatrice Sutherland, Ida E. Stephanofsky, Mrs.

Minnie King Johnson, Marie R. Le Blanc, Sophie H. Belser, Mrs. Sadie B. Shelton, Etta Harris, and Norma Feeney.

The Visiting Nurses had never been satisfied with the coöperation obtained in the colored section. Some months ago Mrs. Johnson, a colored trained nurse, was engaged and her appointment to the staff indicates that her success has been appreciated.

Miss O'Keefe, Miss Le Blanc and Mrs. Shelton complete the staff of six nurses at the New Haven Health Center. The visiting nurse work in New Haven has always been highly specialized. In the three wards served by the Health Center the school nursing is carried on by two nurses employed by the City Health Department. Each of the six Health Center nurses carries on in her district all branches of public health nursing. She cares for the prenatal cases, teaches mothers the care of well babies, looks after the tuberculosis cases and their families, visits the employees of certain coöperating industries and does the actual instructive bedside nursing required. Each nurse, with a physician, conducts a well baby conference for the mothers of her district.

The Health Center provides, through its staff of physicians, a complete physical examination for any resident, conducts a prenatal clinic and will shortly open a baby conference.

The nurses are learning that, by means of the experience in generalized nursing, their training is being rounded out and supplemented so that each one will be able at the end of the three-year Health Center experiment to do an independent piece of constructive public health work.

It is expected that funds will shortly be available for the employment of additional nurses. A total of seventeen nurses is the number desired for the demonstration of generalized nursing in the Health Center district.

The New York Committee on After-care of Infantile Paralysis Cases has published and distributed a report on *The Survey of Cripples in New York City*. This report is of value to students of sociology and social welfare and to those engaged in work for the needy and for cripples. The aim has been to send this report to those in positions of responsibility in agencies for cripples. If any have been overlooked, the committee would appreciate suggestions for further possible distribution. Address, Robert Stuart, Director, New York Committee on After-care of Infantile Paralysis Cases, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.